

Validation for AIRS

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Validation Plans

- A trial version is set up on a website
- Orbit-net.nesdis.noaa.gov/crad/ipo
- Capabilities
 - View granules from team exercise Uses IDL from Ed Olsen
 - View ACARS reports
 - View monthly statistics TOVS up through NOAA 14
 - View data as a function of time, angle etc.
 - View the HDF format specification



Data

• Current

- Radiosondes
- Buoys
- Aircraft
- Hourly surface observations
- Other satellites
- Forecasts/analysis

Planned

- GPS moisture
- Ozone
- Upper atmospheric temperatures
- ARM data



Data - continued

Moisture

- Current upper atmospheric measurements should be more accurate than radiosondes even though the same sensor is used due to compression/heating
- Current aircraft moisture may be difficult
 - Data are available
 - Uses the Viasalla sensor
 - Ages with time and need calibration
 - Adjusted data available from NCAR, but online data has issues
- Starting to deploy an advanced sensor
 - Better upper atmospheric measurements
 - Uses a small absorption cell



Radiosonde files

- Radiosonde data
- Hourly surface temperatures
- SST if available
- AIRS data
- AIRS retrievals
 - Bias adjusted
 - Unadjusted
- Aircraft reports



Format

- Truth points to satellite data
- Use existing formats as much as possible
 - Match the RTM for retrievals
 - Use Mitch's for satellite radiances
- Putting Dec. 10 data in the format
- Exchange with Larrabee



Data exchanges

- Get initial data and locations from Mitch
- Get NCEP PREPQC
- Extract matches
- Get match locations from Mitch
- Get team retrieval information from JPL
 - Retrieval with bias removed
 - Retrieval without bias removal
- Combine all information
- Send match file to JPL
- Send match file to UMBC
- Add data such as ozone and rocketsondes as available



Approach

- Online display of frequent analysis
- Considering download of small match sets
- Downloads to selected sites
 - UMBC
 - Goddard
 - JPL



Capabilities

- Intercompare satellites
- Error as a function of
 - time
 - time difference defined as (satelite radiosonde)
 - collocation distance between the satellite and the radiosonde
 - equator or pole
 - east or west
 - solar zenith angle
 - scan angle
 - level
 - radiosonde type
 - location

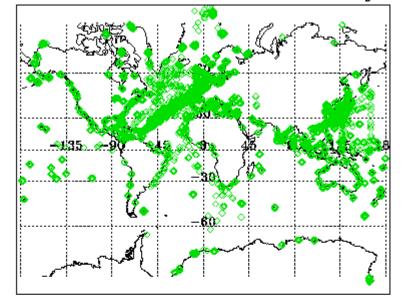


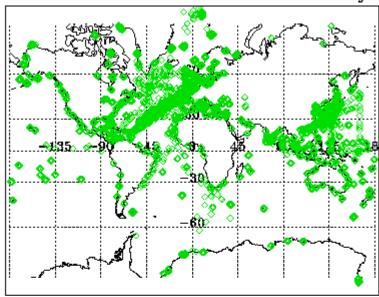
Mystery for the Moment

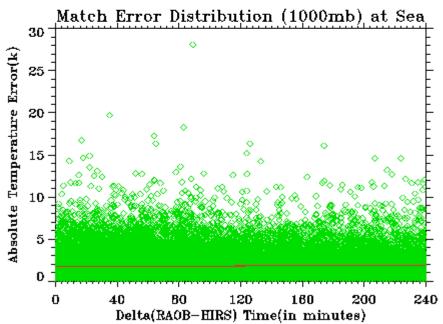
- Ship radiosondes are in the NESDIS files but not JPL
 - The next two slides show the locations of the raobs in the HIRS operational match file
 - One shows ocean locations
 - One shows the land locations

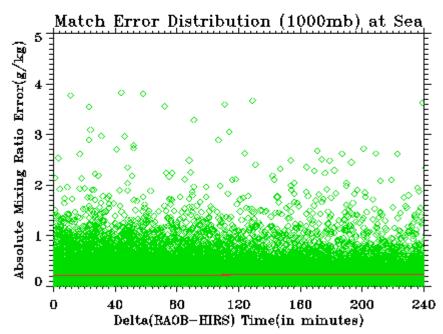
Radiosonde Match Locations in Mercator Projection

Radiosonde Match Locations in Mercator Projection



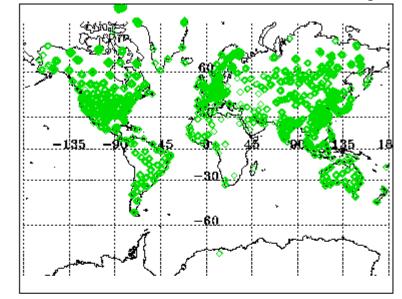


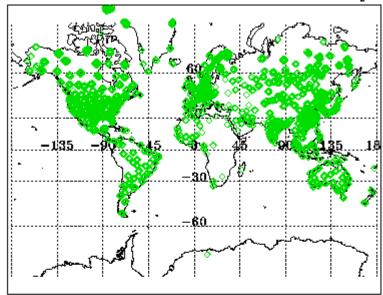


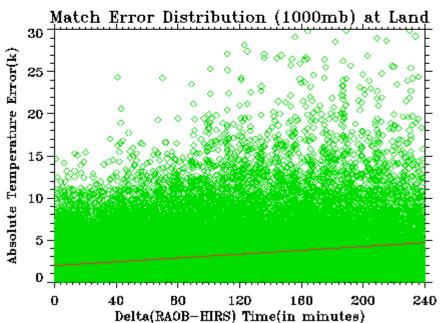


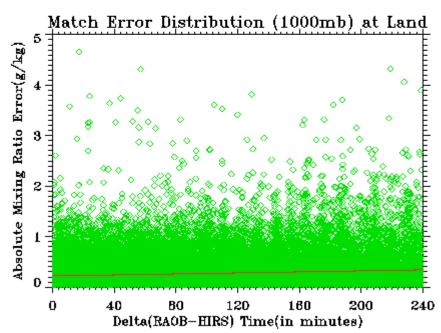
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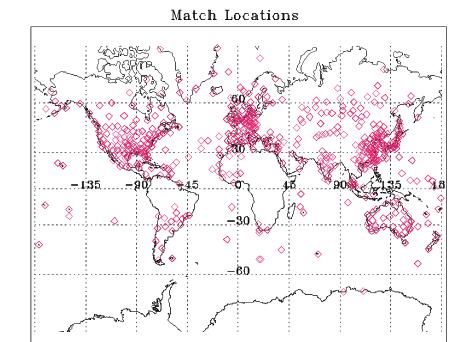


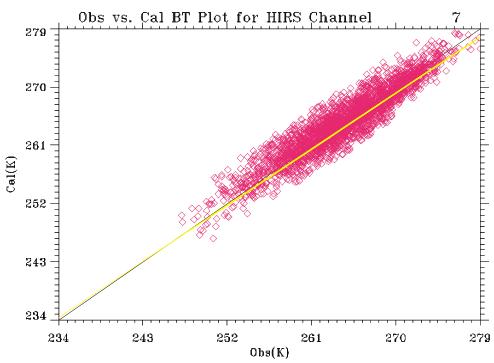


Slide Description

• The next 2 slides show the match between calculated and observed radiances

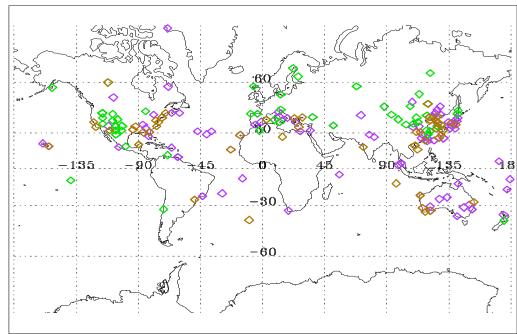


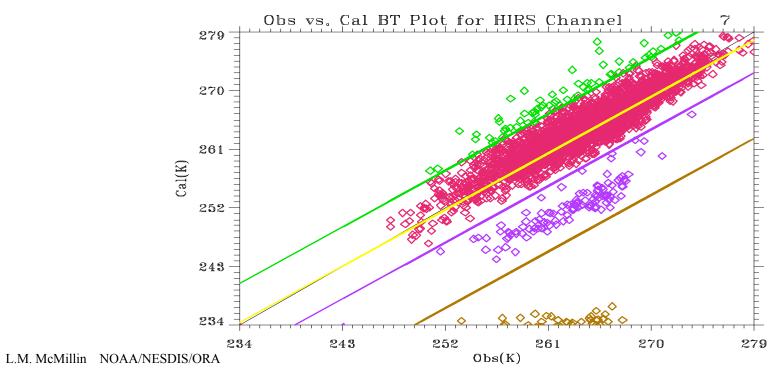






Match Locations



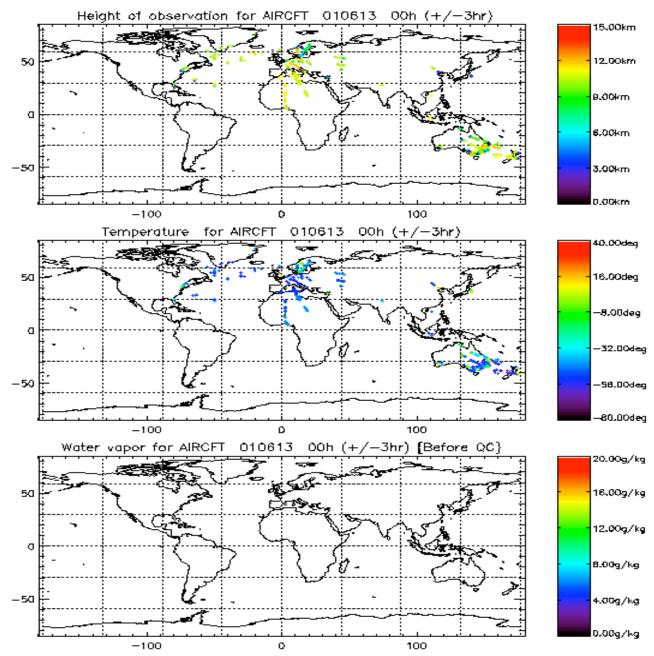




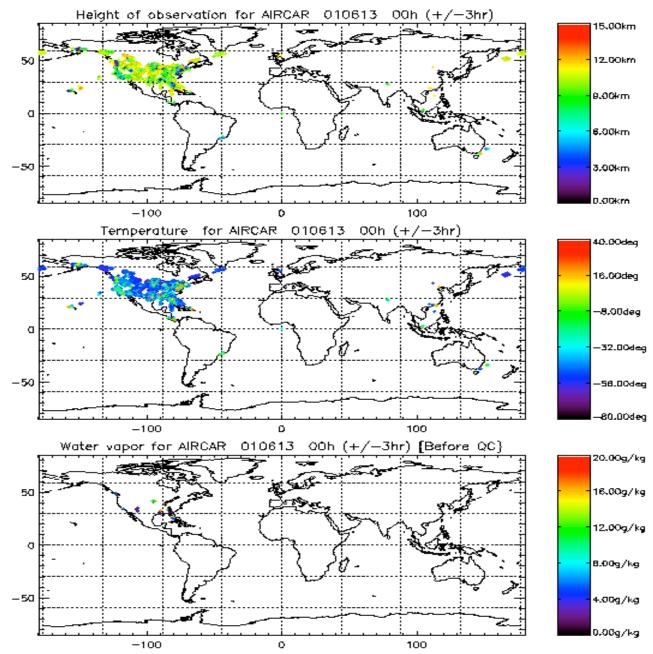
Slide Description

- The next two slides show the aircraft reports for
 - The European carriers
 - The US carriers

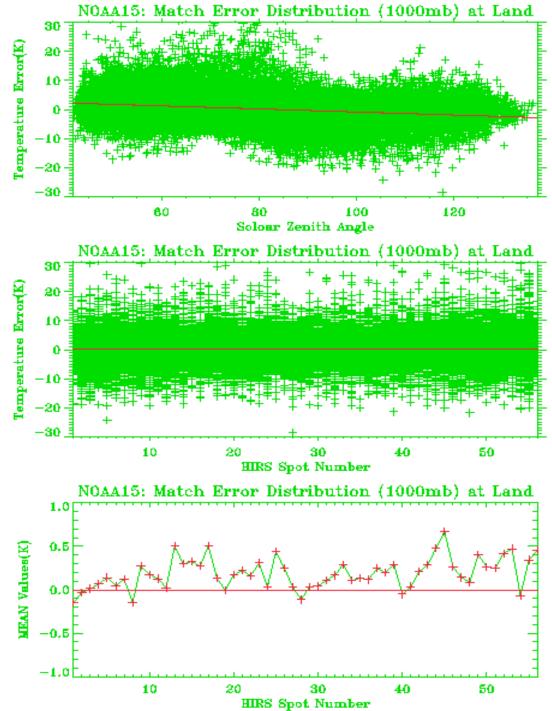




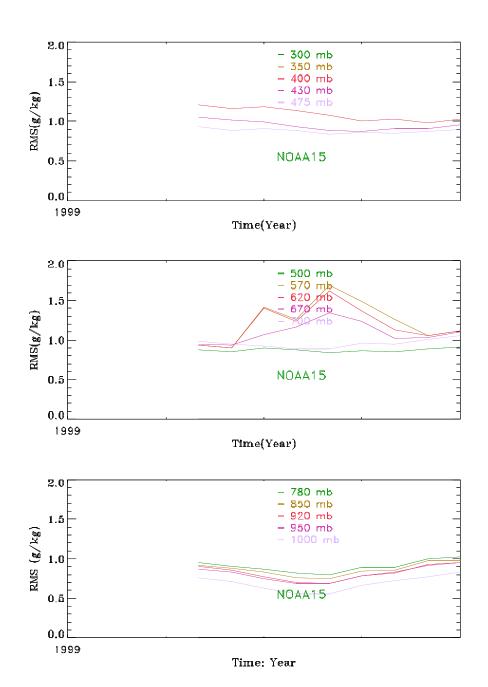










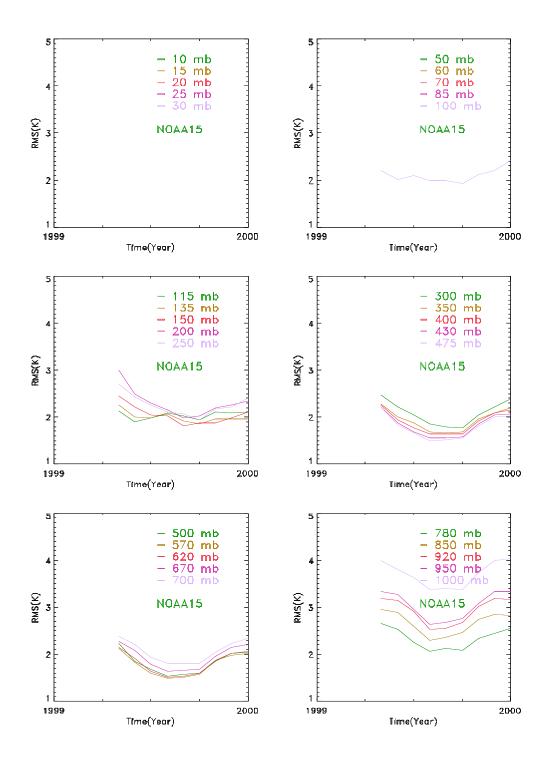




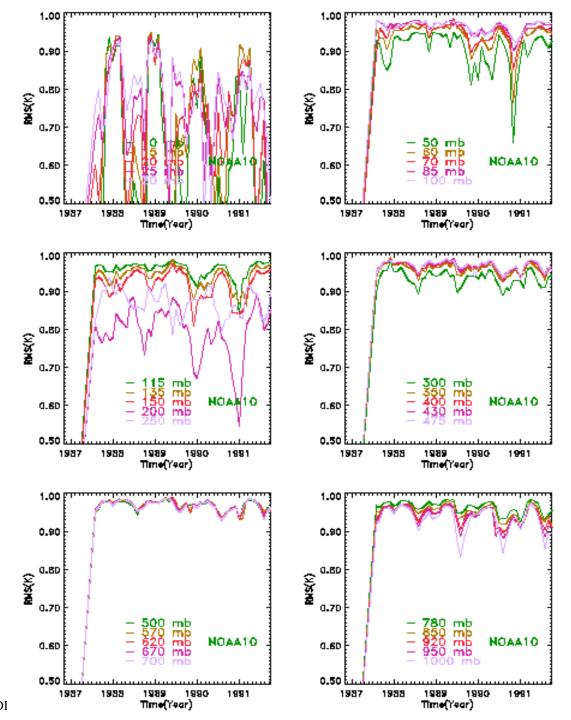
Slide Description

- The next slide shows accuracy as a function of time
 - NOAA 15
 - Note the typical increase in accuracy in the NH summer

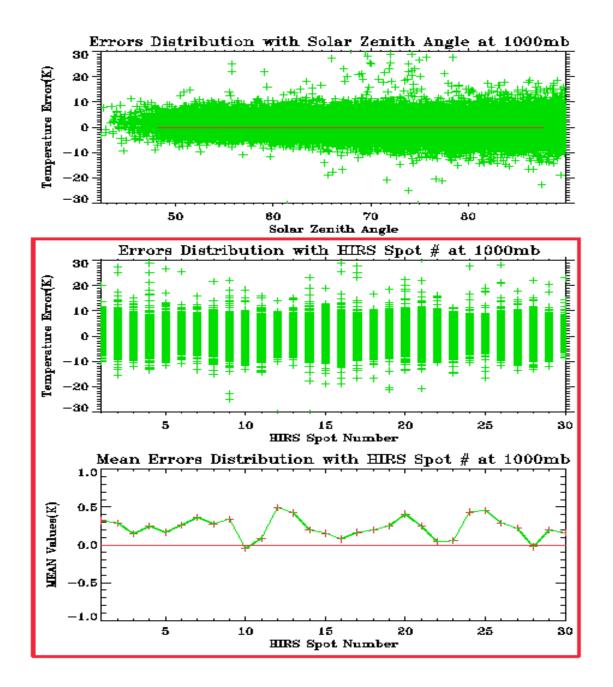














Lessons Learned

- Samples of validation studies
 - Error increases with time over land
 - Time difference is not large factor over water
 - There is an East west gradient due to time of day over land
 - There is an equator to pole ward bias due to the temperature gradient
 - Note this is not a true error
 - Retrievals are colder at night over land



Plans

- Run with HIRS
- Complete the satellite data specification
- Add capabilities